1	2	3	4	5
.27	Madhya Pradesh	2,000	1,500	35,000
28	Bihar	2,500	1,500	33,000
29	Chhattisgarh	1,000	500	15,000
30	A &N Island	800	500	8,000
31	Daman & Dm	800	500	8,000
32	D & N Haveli	800	500	8,000
33	Chandigarh	800	500	8,000
34	Lakshadweep	800	500	8,000
35	Orissa	3,000	2,000	40,000

* Delhi procured its own stock

Decline in girl child sex ratio

517. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that girl child sex ratio in the age group of zero to six has constantly been declining despite enforcement of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act in the country;

(b) if so, whether the existing law is not being implemented effectively;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against responsible authority;

(d) whether interim studies on child sex ratio in different States have indicated that the situation has got worse with proliferation of clinics conducting sex determination tests; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereon and the steps Government has taken to cope up with the problem?

THE MINISITER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Child Sex Ratio (CSR) for the age group of 0-6 years in 2001 had decreased to 927 girls per thousand boys as against 945 recorded in 1991 Census.

In order to check female foeticide, the Government has enacted the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC&PNDT Act). The technique of pre-conception sex selection has been brought within the ambit of this Act so as to pre-empt the use of such technologies, which significantly contribute to the declining sex ratio. Use of ultrasound machines has also been brought within the purview of this Act more explicitly so as to curb their misuse for detection and disclosure of sex of the foetus lest it should lead to female foeticide. The sale of ultrasound machines has been regulated through laying down the condition of sale only to the bodies registered under the Act.

(d) and (e) As per the reports received from States/UTs, 36477 bodies using ultrasound imaging scanners etc. have been registered under the Act. 431 ultrasound machines have been sealed and seized for violation of law. There were 603 ongoing cases in the court/police for various violations of the law.

States and UTs have taken the steps to implement the Act including award scheme launch for those giving information on sex selective elimination of girl child, establishment of State/District levels inspection and monitoring team, involvement of Panchayats in the campaign for the cause of girl child, task force under the chairmanship of Chief Secretaries to monitor ultrasound clinics and awareness campaigns for public, service taker and service provider on the legal issues relating to the PC & PNDT Act, 1994.

The step taken by the government include *inter-alia* the Constitution of a National Inspection & monitoring Committee (NIMC) for detecting violation of the Act and conducting of raids, Monitoring through the Central Supervisory Board under the Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare, creating awareness on the issue through various IEC mechanisms, sensitizing stake holders including the judiciary and public prosecutors, holding of workshops/seminars and community awareness through Auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist(ASHA), as well as facility for on-line filling of Form 'F' by clinics.

Regulation of prices of life-saving drugs

†518. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any guidelines to control prices of life-saving drugs;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to open Government-owned drug stores in every town of the country to make such medicines available to the common man at reasonable price;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINSITER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Department of Pharmaceuticals has stated that Life saving drugs are not defined under Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO,1995). Government/National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes/revises the prices of 74 bulk drugs, specified in the First Schedule of DPCO, 1995 and the formulations containing any of these Scheduled drugs. The prices of Scheduled formulations are fixed or revised in accordance with the paragraph 7 of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any Scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.